

Chemical Weapons Improved Response Program





Chemical Agents: Terminology and Properties

Dr. Paul D. Fedele

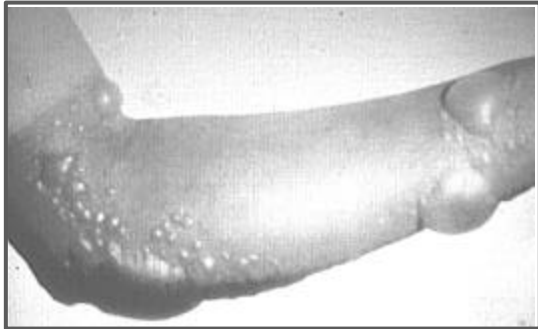
Chief Scientist, CW Improved Response Program

Domestic Preparedness

US Army Soldier and Biological Chemical Command

pdfedele@apgea.army.mil


(410) 436-2962

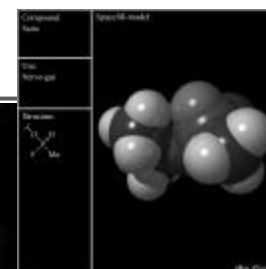






Why Chemical Terrorism

- 
- An aerial, black-and-white photograph of a crowded public space, possibly a train station or a large plaza. A white bus is visible in the lower right quadrant. Numerous people are scattered throughout the scene, some standing in groups, others walking. The image has a grainy, historical quality. A semi-transparent black box with a thin white border is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing a bulleted list.
- **Mass casualties**
 - **Economic impact**
 - **Psychological effects**
 - **Loss of faith in government and emergency response systems**
 - **CREATE TERROR**



Chemical Agents



Toxic Industrial Compounds

- **Industrial chemicals**

- **Chlorine**
- **Hydrogen cyanide**
- **Phosgene**



- **All are common industrial compounds**
- **All can either be purchased, stolen or easily made**
- **Most likely form of chemical terrorism**
 - **Higher probability of occurrence, lower level of impact**

Chemical Warfare Agents

- **Military unique chemicals**
- **Difficult to make and obtain**
- **Nerve agents**
 - **Sarin (GB)**
 - **Soman (GD)**
 - **VX (VX)**
- **Blister agents**
 - **Mustard (H)**
 - **Lewisite (L)**
- **Lower probability of occurrence, higher impact**



Toxic Industrial Compounds

Chlorine

- **Agent of opportunity rather than choice**
- **Widely used industrial chemical**
- **First significant chemical warfare agent of WWI**
- **Released in movie theatres in four states in 1999**
 - **Lung damaging**
 - **Chemical pneumonia**

Toxic Industrial Compounds

Hydrogen Cyanide

- **Easily made from widely used industrial chemicals**
- **Gas at room temperature**
- **Blood poison**
 - **Rapid acting**
 - **Death within 15 minutes with lethal dose**

Toxic Industrial Compounds

Phosgene

- **Widely used industrial chemical**
- **WWI chemical warfare agent**
- **Difficult to make, can be purchased or stolen**
- **Lung poison**
 - **Delayed action**
 - **Chemical pneumonia**

Chemical Warfare Agents

Nerve Agents

- **Sarin (GB)** – A very volatile non-persistent agent. Vapor inhalation causes death in seconds to minutes, skin exposure causes death in minutes.
- **Soman (GD)** – Less volatile, more persistent and toxic by skin contact
- **VX** – Not volatile, very persistent and much more toxic by skin contact
- **Large military stockpiles of all**

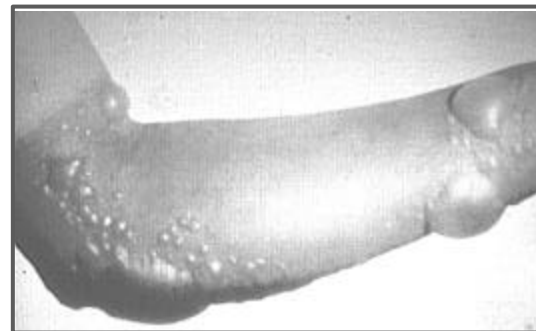


Lethal Dose of VX by Skin Contact

Chemical Warfare Agents

Blistering Agents

- **Primary effect is blistering on skin by contact with liquid**
 - **Mustard – delayed effects**
 - **Lewisite – rapid acting**
- **Highly persistent**
- **Large military stockpiles**



Volatility of Chemical Agents and Water Agent and Water Volatility*

• Chlorine	20,000,000 : 6,900,000
• Phosgene (CG)	10,000,000 : 2,500,000
• Hydrogen cyanide	1,000,000 : 910,00
• <u>Water</u>	<u>22,900 : 31,000</u>
• Sarin (GB)	22,000 : 3,800
• Soman (GD)	3,900 : 520
• Sulfur mustard (H)	920 : 140
• Tabun (GA)	610 : 92
• VX	10 : 0.9

* Approximate amount of agent (mg) that 1 m³ of air can hold at 25 °C

Toxicity of Chemical Agents

Vapor Inhalation Toxicity

<u>Agent</u>	(mg min/m ³) : (PPM min)
• Chlorine	19,400 : 6,500
• Phosgene (CG)	3,200 : 790
• Hydrogen cyanide	2,000 : 1800
• Sarin (GB)	18 : 3.1
• Soman (GD)	18 : 2.4
• Sulfur mustard (H)	900 : 140
• Tabun (GA)	40 : 6.0
• VX	13 : 1.2

‘Review of Acute Human-Toxicity Estimates for Selected Chemical Warfare Agents’, Committee On Toxicology, National Research Council, 1997’, from:
<http://books.nap.edu/books/0309057493/html/index.html>

Fire and Rescue

Awareness and Recognition

Signs and symptoms first indicator for responders

Nerve Agents

- ✓ Pinpointed pupils
- ✓ Runny nose
- ✓ Drooling
- ✓ Difficulty breathing
- ✓ Nausea/vomiting
- ✓ Muscle twitching
- ✓ Death

Blister Agents

- ✓ Immediate eye pain (Lewisite)
- ✓ Reddening of eyes
- ✓ Hacking cough
- ✓ Redness of skin
- ✓ Blisters

Odors of Chemical Agents

<u>Agent</u>	<u>Odor</u>
• Chlorine	Bleach
• Phosgene (CG)	New-mown hay, grass
• Hydrogen cyanide	Faint bitter almonds
• Sarin (GB)	None
• Soman (GD)	Fruity
• Sulfur mustard (H)	Garlic or horseradish
• Tabun (GA)	Faint fruity to none
• VX	None

Solubility of Chemical Agents in Water

<u>Agent</u>	<u>Solubility</u>
• Chlorine	soluble
• Hydrogen cyanide	highly soluble
• Sarin (GB)	miscible
• Soman (GD)	2.1 %
• Sulfur mustard (H)	<1%
• Tabun (GA)	8%
• VX	miscible below 10 C

Response to Chemical Terrorism

Chemical Agents Summary

- **CWA create fear and uncertainty**
- **Protective equipment is needed to protect responders**
- **Victim symptoms, reported odors, awareness, and training are keys to detection and self-protection**

Further CW IRP Information

**CWIRP reports are available over the internet
at the web site:**

<http://www2.sbccom.army.mil/hld/index.htm>

**Dr. Paul D. Fedele
Chief Scientist
CW Improved Response Program
pdfedele@apgea.army.mil
(410) 436-2962**

